

PRESIDENT GIVES REASONS FOR DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING

President Roosevelt has issued the Thanksgiving day proclamation, which follows:

"I, the president of the United States, A proclamation.

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in season and honor through another year and in accordance with the long and broken custom handed down to us by our forefathers, the time has come when a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who holds all nations in the hollow of his hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us. During the century and a quarter of our national life we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the Author of all blessings.

"The year that has just closed has been one of peace within our own borders, as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant and those who work, whether with hand or brain, have prospered greatly. Reward has waited upon honest effort. We have been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others. Never more evident. Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us. We speak of what has been done by this nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is an nothing unless we are helped from above. Hitherto we have been given the heartiest strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arose.

"We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past, and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly, with clarity and good will, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellow men. In this great republic the effort to combine national strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history. Our success will mean much not only for ourselves, but for the future of all mankind; and every man or woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis, this success must depend upon the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth of this November, to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, and to recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes, devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefits he has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation, and to beseech Him that in the future His divine favor may be continued to us.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

MAIDS IN EIGHT-DAY CLIMB

Two London Girls Ascend Total of 125,000 Feet Including the Matterhorn.

Misses Charlotte and Rhonda Hindley, of London, have just accomplished a remarkable feat of Alpine climbing. Attended by the guide Christ Burgen, of Grindelwald, they crossed the Alps from Chamouni to Courmayeur by the Col du Tour, recrossed the next day by the Col Ferret to the Valais, and on the following three days ascended the Col de Glaston, the Col de Malson Blanche, the Col de Seillon and the Pas de Chevre as far as Arolla.

Thence they made their way to Zinal and mounted the Col de la Dent Blanche, and the Trifollet, ascending the Santa Fee and Zermatt.

After one or two days' rest they climbed to the summit of Monte Rosa, being the first persons to succeed in making the ascent this season, and two days later made in one day the ascent of the Matterhorn. In their eight days' climbing they ascended 125,000 feet, or over eight times the height of Mont Blanc.

Owing to the frequency of accidents to climbers, Chamouni is placed in communication with the summit of Mont Blanc by wireless telegraphy.

To Convert Asbestos Rock Into Cloth. It is claimed by a resident of Gravel, N. J., that he has invented a perfect process to convert asbestos rock into a beautiful silky fibre, capable of being spun into a cloth similar to silk. He alleges the process is adapted especially to the manufacture of fine dress goods. Besides being moth proof, it is said, the new material is entirely fireproof.

Ought to Reduce Cost.

Lord Kelvin inclines to the opinion that the energy of radium comes from without, and that radium is merely the disintegrating agent thereof. This should have the effect of knocking another million dollars a pound off the price of it.

FACT AND REASON.



"What a strong face your dog has, Mr. Coker."

"Yes. He belongs to my mother-in-law."—Harlem Life.

SANTA FE SOCIALIST TICKET

A socialist convention was held at the store of J. H. Blain last night and a ticket was placed in the field as follows: For delegate, W. B. Sandoz; for the council, J. E. Lacombe; for the house, J. H. Blain, George R. Blain; for county commissioners, J. S. Candelario, Jack Rose, Gus Dieckman; for assessor, Thomas Doffmeyer; for treasurer, ex-officio collector, E. D. Shore; for superintendent of schools, Jacob Weltner; for surveyor, Robert L. Williams. A representative of the New Mexican called on several of the above-named men, such as Jacob Weltner, the Plaza bookkeeper, George Berleth and J. S. Candelario, the San Francisco street car dealer, and they all say they know nothing of the ticket and that they are neither candidates nor socialists.—New Mexican.

SARATOGA PLEASES WOMEN

Amos New York Resort Gives Temporary Freedom to the Fair Sex.

"The lady at Saratoga gets more out of her visit than does the gentleman who takes her there," says Charles E. Provost, in Everybody's Magazine. She may do with impunity in Saratoga those things which she may not approach even in thought elsewhere, and it is perhaps because of this temporary freedom that she loves her Saratoga as she loves no other resort. It is the one environment through which she may move along if she likes, the one scene of pleasure-making where the escort is not necessary to her pursuit of laughter. She may go through the drives alone in the forenoon, and she may stroll about the race course in the afternoon; she may dine alone and without a companion, she may sit out on the veranda alone, and there will scarce be a comment upon her actions. She may, without fear, go alone anywhere and everywhere in the town that a man can do. And this is a privilege of which she does not avail herself. She merely goes to Saratoga for the sake of the idea that she could not have it elsewhere. There is more fun to be had with somebody along, and the lady of Saratoga is rarely a person alone."

MYSTIC WREATH EXPLAINED

Tribe to Queen Victoria at Her Death Was Sent by Much Admirer.

At the time of Queen Victoria's funeral there was much comment in the newspapers about a mysterious wreath laid upon the coffin. It was one of the finest there, but bore only the words, "O, Rest in the Lord!" No name was attached, and there was a great deal of speculation as to who had sent it. It has now been revealed that the wreath was placed there by Queen Alexandra on behalf of Miss Ada Crossley, the famous Australian contralto. She was often "commanded" to Windsor castle by Queen Victoria, who greatly admired her singing. Once she happened to choose her majesty's favorite song, "O, Rest in the Lord!" The queen wept bitterly and explained that she could never hear that song without thinking of her dead husband, the prince consort, who also had loved it dearly. This was the reason why Miss Crossley sent the wreath.

Correct to the Last.

"Anyhow," chuckled the somewhat fastidious horse thief, as the regulators adjusted the noose about his neck, "it isn't a readymade tie."—Chicago Tribune.

Talked Too Much.

Husband—What makes you so nervous, my dear?

Wife—I attended a meeting of our white club this afternoon.—Judge.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

At a meeting today of the central committee of the representative district composed of Bernadillo and McKinley counties, it was resolved to reject the nomination of C. V. M. Carr, made by the republicans of McKinley county, and instead Thos. N. Wilkerson, of this city, was nominated by the committee for the position.

The citizen is informed that this change is made for the following reasons: There are thirty-five hundred republican voters in Bernadillo county and only about 200 in McKinley county. That county did not send a delegation to the district convention to nominate a candidate for joint representative, and has not affiliated with the republicans in the selection of the nominee. Mr. Carr is an excellent man and his family resides in this city, but his nomination is not satisfactory to the republicans of this

county, and hence his rejection, which is principally caused by the action of the republicans of McKinley county ignoring the convention called to nominate a joint candidate for representative. Mr. Wilkerson is one of the ablest attorneys of this city, a radical republican, a good speaker, and he will make a splendid record in the legislature. He will tell the full republican vote of this county, and will be elected by a large majority.

THE HERALD'S FORECAST.

The New York Herald's forecast of the presidential election is interesting for the reason that this paper has for years given more attention to the making of predictions in figures than has any other news journal of the country, and for the additional reason that it is independent enough to present its conclusions, whatever they may be. In the present canvass the Herald has been for Parker, with some reservations; but it some time ago gave up all hope that the nominee could be elected. It is noted that the total electoral vote of Roosevelt, according to the Herald's figures, and including those marked "republican" and "probably republican" would be 275, while that of Parker would be 201, but after making this classification the editor of the Herald asked to have the table amended with a note to the effect that New York, with its thirty-nine electoral votes, is in the balance—that is, neither "probably republican" nor "probably democratic." Should Roosevelt receive all the other votes expected by the Herald, and those of New York as well, his total would be 314 against Parker's 163, leaving the democratic ticket only eleven votes outside of the "solid south."

It is significant that the expert opinion from other sources as well as the betting in New York is in favor of a republican victory in the Empire state. The probability is that Roosevelt will receive a higher vote than the record mark established by President McKinley four years ago.

TO VENTILATE STREET CAR

Invention of a Brooklyn Health Officer Held to Work Well Without Causing Chilling Draft.

A simple method for effectually ventilating street cars without causing a draft has been devised by Dr. Walker, chief of the health department of Brooklyn. Confronted with the problem of providing for the ingress of fresh air and the egress of foul air without subjecting the passengers to a chilling draft, Dr. Walker sought the simplest possible means. He had two openings made in the "deck-sash" of a car about ten inches apart, into which were fitted slats to deflect the intake of air to the roof of the car. Between these openings a shingle was extended from the side of the car so the wind would strike against it when the car was in motion.

The principle on which Dr. Walker proceeded was that air would strike the front of the shingle and be deflected into the car, while dust, rain, etc., would fall to the ground. Simultaneously the forward motion would create a vacuum in the rear which would suck out the vitiated air of the car through the rear slats. The cold, fresh air introduced would sink toward the floor and the heated, vitiated air would rise and pass out.

He had rays and refuse burned in the car until the atmosphere was rendered absolutely unbearable. The car was then set in motion at the average rate of speed, 15 to 18 miles an hour, and Dr. Walker reports that within two minutes and 30 seconds the air within was absolutely fresh and pure. It is estimated that during the time the car was in motion 30 cubic feet of air a minute came into the opening in the front and a similar amount was exhausted in the rear. The absence of a draft to which passengers would have been subjected was particularly noticed, as the progress of the fresh air to the bottom of the car was so gradual it could not be detected by a lighted taper.

NEGRO REALTY COMPANY.

Race Prejudice Investigates Formation of Organization in New York to Combat the Evil.

To combat race prejudice against negro tenants in white districts, the Afro-American Realty company has started an aggressive campaign in New York city. Negro real estate operators and investors organized the company recently with a capital stock of \$500,000. They have subscribed for \$100,000 and the remaining \$400,000 is offered to negro capitalists at \$10 a share.

"The idea that negroes must be confined to certain localities can be done away with," says the prospectus. "By cutting the idea that it is not practical to put colored and white tenants together in the same house. Race prejudice is a luxury, and like all other luxuries, it can be made very expensive. With a cash capital of \$500,000 the Afro-American Realty company can turn race prejudices into dollars and cents."

The company owns four five-story flats valued at \$125,000 and holds two other flat houses under five-year leases. It has opened luxurious offices in the Borsini building. In the same building are the offices of many brokers, including the headquarters of the board of real estate brokers.

All of the company's officers, directors and appeals to the negro investors exclusively. The prospectus says: "Income property in this city, when properly managed, will pay from 12 to 25 per cent on the dollar, with \$400,000 in this manner invested, even if we never recoup any of our holdings at a profit."

OFFICIALS COMING

General Manager A. G. Wells and Superintendent Gibson, of the Santa Fe coast lines, will arrive in the city this evening on train No. 2 at 10:55. Mr. Wells' visit at this time is one of general inspection of the eastern division of the line under his management. Trains No. 1 and 7 are reported from thirty minutes to two hours late.

MAJOR W. H. H. LLEWELLYN

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTIES OF DONA ANA AND OTERO.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn is a good type of the hustling, bustling, energetic, arduous and courageous American citizen. To have made a splendid record as a soldier, as a public official, as a district attorney, as a legislator and statesman, would be deemed reputation enough for five men. He is strongly for single statehood for New Mexico and is working hard to obtain it. As district attorney for Dona Ana, Otero, Luna and Lincoln counties, he has during the past two years added greatly to his enviable record as an official and as a lawyer bound to achieve results. He has secured convictions in several murder cases to which some of the best legal talent of the southwest was pitted against him, convictions which will do much for years to come in reducing crime and intimidating evildoers in southern New Mexico.

Major Llewellyn is one of the best known men in the territory. He is also favorably known beyond his boundaries and counts as his personal friends men like President Theodore Roosevelt. He is a native of Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and in early manhood went to Montana, where he engaged in mining for several years, subsequently removing to Nebraska, where he entered into active political life.

He held several responsible positions under the Hayes administration, among these, special agent of the department of justice for the west. In 1881 he came to New Mexico and since that time has been engaged in mining and the practice of law.

Since his advent into the territory Major Llewellyn has taken strenuous interest in politics and public affairs. He is an ardent republican, has been a member of the republican county central committee of Dona Ana county for many years, member of the territorial republican committee for twelve years and was elected three times as delegate to republican national conventions, namely, in 1884, 1896 and 1904. From 1881 to 1886 he was United States Indian agent for the Mesquero and Jicarilla Apaches in Lincoln county and was one of the best and most efficient agents in the service and under his administration these Apaches made very rapid strides toward civilization. From 1887 to 1893 he was western live stock agent for the Santa Fe railway system, was recognized as a hustler and an authority in that line of business. Major Llewellyn was secretary and a member of the New Mexico board of world's exposition managers in 1893, and served as an aid-de-camp with the rank of major on the staff of Governor Sheehan and Governor Prince. In 1895 the subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar of New Mexico. Elected to the Thirty-second legislative assembly from Dona Ana county by a majority of 240, he was the republican caucus nominee for speaker and was elected to that position unanimously. He proved himself a good parliamentarian and a splendid leader.

In the war with Spain Major Llewellyn played a prominent part as captain of Troop G, of the "Bough Riders" and won renown on the battlefields of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba. He was brevetted a major after his return for gallant service in action. He was setting major in command of the New Mexico squadron, consisting of four troops of First United States volunteer cavalry or the "Bough Riders," from July 1 to August 15, 1898. In November of 1898 the republicans elected him to the assembly from the counties of Dona Ana and Grant by a thousand majority and in that body he made an excellent record as a useful, active and energetic member. He was nominated and elected again to the assembly in November, 1900, but democratic trickery gave his democratic opponent a small majority on the face of the returns. In February, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Otero district attorney for the counties of Grant, Dona Ana, Sierra, Otero and Luna, which office he filled for two years creditably and efficiently.

In November, 1902, he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Thirty-fifth legislative assembly from the counties of Dona Ana and Otero, in which body he was a prominent, influential and leading member, and did yeoman service for his constituents and the people generally. His work particularly procured the location of the territorial asylum for the blind at Alamogordo, a fact which the voters of Otero county should appreciate by giving him a good majority November 8th next. Had it not been for his services and his constant attention to and push of that matter, the asylum would have been located elsewhere. During the past two years he has filled the office, by appointment, of district attorney for the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Otero and Lincoln and again proved that he was a very thorough and meritorious prosecuting attorney.

In addition to the faithful attendance to his official duties and actively working for the success of the republican party and its principles, Major Llewellyn attends to important mining affairs and aids in every direction toward the upbuilding, growth and prosperity of the territory.

The major has a most charming and highly cultured wife and a goodly number of sons and daughters. For a time after returning from the Spanish-American war he had a hard fight to recover from fever contracted in Cuba, which had clung to him persistently, but he has regained perfect health and no doubt the people will have the benefit of his experience and his energy in legislative matters in the

Thirty-sixth legislative assembly. The people of Dona Ana and Otero counties cannot have a better representative there nor a man who can and will do more for their interests and for their benefit. Every citizen of the district who has the good of his section at heart, regardless of politics, should vote for Major Llewellyn.

THE NATIONAL TICKETS.

The following are the tickets nominated by the different parties for president of the United States. Where a ticket is incomplete, no nominations were made:

Republican—President, Theodore Roosevelt, New York; vice president, Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Democratic—President, Alton B. Parker, New York; vice president, Henry D. Davis, West Virginia.

Prohibition—President, Elias C. Swallow, Pennsylvania; vice president, George W. Carroll, Texas.

People's—President, Thomas E. Watson, Georgia; vice president, Thomas H. Tibbles, Nebraska.

Socialist—President, Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; vice president, Benjamin Hanford, New York.

Socialist-Labor—Charles R. Corcoran, New York; vice president, William W. Cox, Illinois.

Continental (labor)—President, Austin Holcomb, Georgia; vice president, A. Kutz, Missouri.

National Liberty (negro)—President, George R. Taylor, Iowa; vice president, William C. Payne, Virginia.

Lincoln party (negro)—President, E. P. Penn, West Virginia; vice president, John J. Jones, Illinois.

CRUDE OIL

STUCK IN ARTESIAN WELL NEAR ROSWELL AND MUCH EXCITEMENT.

The striking of crude oil in the artesian well at River Side stock yards has occasioned the widest excitement in Roswell and the oil is all that one can hear talked on the streets, says the Record Record. The oil was encountered several days ago, but it was kept secret for awhile. Now hundreds of people are flocking to the scene of the strike on every train and many are driving there to take claims and make investigations. Six sections have already been staked out and claims are still being taken with a rapidity that is astonishing. The ones who would get rich quickly can see a fortune in the not far distant future in a gusher. Thousands of people are expected to arrive there within the next week and the land for miles around will be taken up.

TWO KILLED

MEXICAN EMPLOYEES SAID TO HAVE THREATENED TO KILL EMPLOYER, WHO SHOT THEM DEAD ON THE SPOT.

A special dispatch to the Denver News from Prescott, Arizona, dated Nov. 1, has the following to say about a double killing which took place near Ash Fork last Tuesday:

Tom Brown was brought here tonight to be lodged in the county jail for the killing this afternoon near Ash Fork of two Mexican employees.

The tragedy took place at a small sheep camp called Moade, and owing to the remoteness of the place and the large number of Mexicans there it was necessary to send out half a dozen deputy sheriffs to prevent violence being done to Brown, who is a wealthy Yavapai county sheep owner.

The story of the killing as told here is that Juan Franco and Pedro Martinez attempted to assault Brown with long dirks, because he had discharged them.

Brown, who has lived on the frontier for a number of years, was always known to carry two large revolvers, and when he saw the men approaching with murder in their eyes he shot once from each revolver, killing a man with each shot. Meade is connected with Ash Fork by telephone, and word was at once sent to Deputy Sheriff Joe Young. Before he could arrive at the sheep camp with five other officers Brown was forced to barricade himself in a small log cabin to escape the wrath of the Mexican friends of the men killed. Brown told the reporter tonight that he acted in self defense, and will be able to prove it in court.

An Unkind Insultation.

Cholly—Your father bowed to me very pleasantly on the street to-day.

Edith—Indeed? Mamma said he'd make some awful blunder if he went without his glasses.—Tit-Bits.

RETROSPECTIVE.



"Happy!"

"What is it, Dorothy?"

"Did you give me that parlor lamp last Christmas, or did I give it to you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

SANTA FE PROSPECTS GOOD.

Officials Expect the Coming Year to Be a Record Breaker.

Local officials of the Santa Fe, in speaking of the traffic prospects for the coming year, say that California will produce this year 27,000 cars of oranges and lemons, of which the Santa Fe will haul more than 15,000

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS CHIEF LINE OF WORK

The New Mexico Experiment Station is making the study of irrigation problems its chief line of work. Among other problems is studying the most economical amount of water necessary for the production of crops.

There are three directions in which even an approximation to the least amount of water necessary for producing a full crop would prove very valuable.

The first is in pumping. Here, each inch of water added above what is absolutely necessary, increases material by the cost of producing the crop. Whether the crop is produced at a profit or a loss may depend on the use of a few inches of water more than is absolutely necessary.

The second is in estimating the size of a storage reservoir for the irrigation of a given area; or the area which can be irrigated from a reservoir of given size. In either case each acre-foot of water can only irrigate a certain area of land; and if a third more water than necessary is used, then the area which can be irrigated from the reservoir will be decreased one-third.

The third is in enabling us to economize in the use of the water of our present canal systems. There is scarcely an irrigation system in New Mexico, or anywhere else, where there is not more land that can be easily reached, than there is water for, under the present methods of irrigation. If the amount of water used could be materially decreased without decreasing the crop yield, it would then be possible to increase the acreage under cultivation in that locality.

In many places, in other states, the people have found that they can do with less water than they formerly thought was possible; and such a thing may some day happen in New Mexico.

Not only would a more economical use of water permit the enlargement of the cultivated area, but it would save the man who has limited on low land from being damaged by the seepage from the excess of water used by his neighbors above. Much of the alkali in the irrigated districts is due to the waste of water, either from over irrigation or from leaky ditches.

The Experiment Station is experimenting on wheat and alfalfa. This year, one of the principal objects in the wheat experiments was to find out whether different amounts of water applied after the wheat began to head, had any marked effect on the yield, and if so, which amount was most economical.

One set of six plots was irrigated once a week after heading, received thirty-five acre-inches of water per acre in seven irrigations, and gave an average yield of eighteen bushels per acre; another was irrigated once in two weeks after heading, received twenty-nine acre-inches per acre in five irrigations, and yielded 15.4 bushels per acre; a third was irrigated once in three weeks after heading, received twenty-five acre-inches per acre in four irrigations, and yielded 15.1 bushels per acre; and a fourth set, consisting of two plots, received eighteen acre-inches per acre in three irrigations, and yielded 14.6 bushels per acre. All of the plots received an irrigation at sowing, in May in April and the third the middle of May when the wheat began to head.

From these results we would infer that eighteen acre-inches was not enough; and as the ten acre-inches over twenty-five, only gave three bushels of wheat more, it would seem that twenty-five acre-inches was the most economical amount used.

It is only by repeating such experiments year after year that we will finally learn just what amount to use.

After heading the set of plots irrigated once a week received usually four acre-inches of water each week; but they gradually lost in the moisture content of the first six feet of soil until the wheat was cut.

Practically none of the thirty-five acre-inches applied penetrated below the fifth foot.

The detailed results of these experiments will soon be published as a station bulletin.

The results of the experiments with alfalfa will form the subject of later press bulletin.

J. D. TINSLEY, Agricultural College.

POLICE COURT

MISCREANTS OF VARIOUS STRIPES WERE GIVEN JUSTICE BY JUDGE CRAWFORD.

Chief of Police McMillin received a letter yesterday from the chief of police of Las Vegas warning him to look for a tall, light-haired young man, with tight-fitting clothes. "He is an all-around grafter, and sells fake jewelry," so the letter ran. Last night such a man was arrested. He had the fake jewelry and a cistern cleaning pump. In court this morning he pleaded guilty under the name of Martin Haines to selling fake jewelry and was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. He said that he made a business of cleaning cisterns and only sold jewelry as a side issue. Three young men who claimed to be non-union machinists' helpers, recently of Haines, were given five days each, having been found guilty of vagrancy. Several other vagrants were given a like sentence.

The remains of M. B. Morgan were laid at rest this afternoon at Fairview cemetery. The funeral was held from the Presbyterian church, Rev. Cooper officiating, and was largely attended by members of Temple Lodge A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W., of which orders the deceased was a member.



A Baby's Birth.

is very much like the blossoming of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expert mothers should know the tenderest care. They should be prepared all worry and anxiety. They should eat plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserving the health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure of a short and painless labor they should use

Mother's Friend

regularly during the months of gestation. This is a simple, inexpensive, and is to be applied externally. It gives strength and vigor to the muscles and increases all of the secretory organs, so that the mother can use her strength and energy, and the baby can be born healthy and strong. It is the only remedy of its kind. Get Mother's Friend at the drug stores, 50 per bottle.

THE DRAKEFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Write for "The Book," "The Book" is free.